

GILBERT, ON STAND, PUTS IT UP TO GATES

Testifies That Reconsigning Authority was Invariably Changed.

TELLS HOW ACCUSER MISREPRESENTED HIM

Government Concludes Its Case Against Chesapeake and Ohio Official in Filing Defendant's Letters Offering to Reimburse Connecting Lines.

EMPHATIC denials of any knowledge of methods used by H. O. Gilbert, shipping clerk for W. B. Johnston & Co., in the successful operation of a fraudulent scheme under which rebates were granted that firm, characterized this testimony given yesterday afternoon by Alexander P. Gilbert, assistant general freight agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, in the United States District Court under an indictment alleging violations of the interstate commerce act.

Mr. Gilbert's sworn statements implicated the government's star witness in numerous forgeries, erasures, misrepresentations and other acts, which caused fraudulent expense bills to be accepted as originals and reconsigning orders, which should have borne the local or higher rate, to be accepted for shipments from Valley points, thus subjecting the connecting lines to a loss of 5 cents on each hundred pounds of grain shipped South.

Says He Was Deceived.
The defendant invariably testified that the reconsigning orders issued by himself, and which gave authority for the bogus shipments, resulted from Gates' misrepresentations in expense bills, which he took to be true, and which showed in every particular the grain and coal consigned to the nine couplers of the indictment had come from Valley points, and were accordingly entitled to be sent from Richmond at the lesser rate.

The testimony of the accused official was illuminated by many exhibits. In many instances the papers filed in the record were papers in which Gilbert had given authority for reconsigning prior to July 15, 1907, at which time the interstate commerce act became effective, authorizing the publication of rates, and which only made it necessary thereafter to make the proper reference to the act.

All the violations in the nine counts alleged to have taken place after the act became effective, and Gilbert's statement is that Gates had erased his instructions, and had inserted the specified rate. The defendant did not dispute the fact that the act was in effect, but as each reconsigning order was handed him, he boldly asserted that his own instructions had been wiped out and others substituted.

Though the reconsigning orders, as presented, were said by Gilbert to have been changed, these changes, according to his testimony, differed widely. In some instances he alleged old orders had been renewed and filed out to meet the exigencies of a certain shipment. In others, fake numbers had been inserted, and, in fact, his testimony disclosed just such inaccuracies as had been proved in the examination of witnesses by the prosecution.

Damaging Testimony.
Not only in Gilbert's denunciation of Gates' methods, but as well as in damaging testimony against the defendant, was the evidence heard yesterday intensely interesting to many spectators, ever present during the hearing.

Employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio asserted that the expense bills issued by Gilbert, which were issued were flagrantly fictitious on their face, and that their acts in allowing such shipments to pass was due to orders from superior officers. Letters written by Gilbert to the general freight agents of the Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line Railway were put in evidence. These letters contained an offer from the defendant to settle undercharges as far back as August 12, 1907, and are regarded as particularly damaging, as he had understood that all violations, as far as he knew, occurred on or before the date above mentioned.

Special significance is attached to this statement by the prosecution, as Samuel M. Chapman, chief clerk at the Ninth Street freight station, testified Friday that he had told Mr. Gilbert the violations had been going on through several years, and it would be difficult task to make a statement of all the irregularities.

Gilbert T. Swain, cashier at the Ninth Street station, testified early in yesterday's proceedings regarding the falsity of the bills on which reconsigning orders were allowed, and when questioned as to expense bills stated that a false one was easily distinguishable from an original one, as the false bill was invariably in the handwriting of Gates, while the original was a carbon copy. Mr. Swain's testimony was regarded as especially significant and served to attract attention.

Defense Still Inactive.
A surprise in the proceedings, as on the day previous, was the inactivity of the defense in cross-examination. In several instances no cross-examination was indulged in, while in no instance was the questioning especially vigorous. The closing of the case by the government, which occurred at 1:30 o'clock, was a distinct surprise, as there were at least a dozen witnesses who were not called.

That the defense was surprised was indicated by the request from Attorney Smith, who asked that a recess be taken in order that he might consult with his colleagues as to the best method of procedure. Their decision was seen in the opening of the afternoon session, when Gilbert was called in.

MARCH ON CAPITAL

Haytian Revolutionaries Are Reported to Have Defeated Government Troops.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The revolutionaries, headed by General Artime Simon, former governor of the Department of the South of Hayti, have defeated the government troops, and they are now marching upon the capital, Port-au-Prince, American minister to Hayti informed the State Department today of the progress of the revolution, and added that the situation was serious. No report had been received from Commander John Hood, of the cruiser Tacoma, which was sent from Guantanamo to Aux Cayes to make a report upon the status of the revolution.

It is believed that he has completed the investigation, and is now en route to Port-au-Prince to cable his report to the Navy Department. The general received today indicate that the revolution has spread from Aux Cayes in the south, where it began, northward toward Port-au-Prince. The towns of Aquin and Jeremie are also in the hands of the revolutionaries.

Mr. Furness notified the department that General Leconte, Minister of the Interior, who was captured by the rebels several days ago, had escaped and reached Port-au-Prince in an open boat.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition, the minister added, landed by government gunboats, have fallen into the hands of the insurgents. The Haytian government has defeated the rebels, 2,000 rifles and a supply of ammunition in the United States. It was said at the State Department that the situation was not of sufficient importance to warrant the sending of additional gunboats to the Haytian coast. The Dolphin, which left Washington to-day for Guantanamo for target practice, and the Des Moines, now at the target practice at Guantanamo, are available for duty in Hayti if their presence is needed.

Another Report.
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI, November 28.—There has been a serious attack on the government troops, and a detachment of government troops under the command of General Celestin, the Minister of War, in which the government troops were defeated. General Celestin has taken refuge in the German consulate at Miragoane.

A fight took place at Miragoane, a town about eight miles from the scene of the engagement.

Want Cash-Off Weapons.
CINCINNATI, O., November 28.—The Haytian government is negotiating with a Cincinnati firm for the purchase of 5,000 Springfield rifles to be used to suppress the revolution in that republic. If the negotiations are completed, 2,000,000 cartridges will be shipped to the Haytian coast.

The Cincinnati firm purchased the rifles from the United States government. They are obsolete, so far as this government is concerned, having been discarded by the militia regiments and the regular troops for more modern weapons.

SPREAD EQUITATION

President Orders Army Instruction of Southern Long Drive.

WASHINGTON, November 28.—To spread the branch system of instruction in equitation in the American Army, the President has directed that the Southern Long Drive, which is being conducted at Fort Riley, Kan., be assigned to duty in instructing officers of the army in horsemanship. The French system of instruction is taught at the Mounted Service School. In his letter to the War Department, the President, under date of October 26th, said:

"The White House, Washington, October 28, 1908.
"My Dear Mr. Secretary: We have several graduates of Saumur, one of whom is teaching equitation at West Point and another at the Mounted Service School. I am glad that the officers who have had the advantage of the instruction at the French school could be utilized as instructors in our army."

"We have hitherto had no regular system of equitation whatever; we have many excellent horsemen, who, indeed, in some cases, have been passed; but there is urgent need that this excellent individual horsemanship should be supplemented by the application of systematic instruction in equitation."

"The French system is now being thoroughly taught at the Mounted Service School. I think the graduates of that school also should be utilized as instructors. Will you please see that the necessary orders are issued requiring them at their several posts and to their several regiments to give as much instruction in equitation as possible to lieutenants and soldiers (especially non-commissioned officers), and to such captains as may volunteer."

"Sincerely yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

COLLISION ON SEABOARD

Five Men Are Dead; One Was a Resident of Richmond.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., November 28.—As the result of a head-on collision on the Seaboard Air Line Railway near Silver Springs, Fla., five men were killed and two others seriously injured. The dead are: P. D. Smith, white brakeman; R. H. Phillips, white brakeman; Lee Beat, negro fireman; Robert Sabba, a negro fireman; N. W. Wakefield, engineer, missing, and several others. His body was found under the mass of wreckage.

Train No. 11, southbound, and train No. 12, northbound, met about two miles north of Silver Springs, but as yet the Seaboard officials have been unable to ascertain the cause of the wreck. P. D. Smith was a resident of Richmond. The engineer, Wakefield, resided in Jacksonville. Engineer C. W. Johnson received a severe scalp wound and Conductor Jones had his leg fractured.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL SUE

He Must Explain to Court Why Lightning Bills Are Not Paid.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
BALTIMORE, Md., November 28.—Charles D. Bonaparte, Attorney-General of the United States, was sued for an electric lighting bill in the Circuit Court of Baltimore today. The plaintiff is the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company. The company charges that Mr. Bonaparte owes \$77.88, which is the lighting bill for four months at the Walnut apartment house.

Mr. Bonaparte does not own the Walnut, but he is trustee of the Abel estate. Anyway, it is Mr. Bonaparte who has got to go to court and explain why he has not paid the bills for the four months of September, October, November and December, 1907.

CORDIAL SUPPORT BY OUR POWERS

Sympathy Is Expressed With the Japanese and United States Agreement.

LOOKS TO A SOLUTION OF EASTERN QUESTION

Diplomatic Washington Opened Wide Its Eyes at the Announcement of the Agreement, and the Very Advanced Stage Which It Had Reached.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28.—Diplomatic support of and sympathy for the agreement sought to be obtained by Japan and the United States in the agreement respecting China and the Pacific, as outlined in the Associated Press dispatches printed to-day, has been given by some, and it is believed will be given by all the nations of Europe having interests in that section of the world. That it should receive the unanimous endorsement of every progressive nation was the sentiment expressed to-day because the motives behind it are declared to be the best and make for the good of all countries. Its influence in maintaining the status quo in the Pacific and the independence of China is pointed out to be of the highest importance. It is a complete agreement, second to but few that have been recorded in the latest pages of the world's history.

Diplomatic Washington opened wide its eyes to-day when the full purport of the agreement, which was made public, was made known. The reticence of the State Department on the subject allowed but comparatively little to become public as to the negotiations, and this was the reason for the surprise which there was to be a restatement of the positions of both countries regarding China, designed, it was said, to clear up any misapprehensions that might exist in the matter. That the two countries had not been going as far as they have was never dreamed of even by the most sanguine of those who favored a closer understanding in support of Chinese territorial integrity.

Step Toward Solution.
Negotiations have progressed to the point of actual signature of the agreement, thus indicating a tacit acquiescence in the course by the other nations having interests in the Far East, which marks a diplomatic official as a decided step in the gradual solution of the Eastern question, for so many years threatening the peace of the nations involved.

The American government has fully sounded the nations of the world having interests in Asia as to their attitude on the subject of the new agreement. These included the governments who partially gave their assurance to the policy, and who were already advocated and consistently urged by John Hay, while Secretary of State.

That all will heartily assent to the principles involved is not for a moment doubted, and so far as was ascertained, the nations already have indicated their sincere sympathy with the proposition for an agreement, and have voiced the sentiment that it will contribute in a marked degree to a continuation of peace in the Far East.

Little Left to Do.
Having reached an entire accord on the principles of the agreement, all that remains to be done is to agree on the details of the agreement, which is the work that has made splendid progress, and it was stated at the State Department to-day that in all probability the agreement would soon be made public.

The agreement reached between Japan and the United States, covering the policy of the two countries in the Pacific, is the culmination of a long line of conventions, treaties and understandings between the two countries dating back to the treaty of 1896, which was a school question in San Francisco, which for a time, in the minds of some people, threatened a rupture of the friendly relations of the two countries.

DEVELOP WATERWAYS

Governors of States Will Head Delegations to Convention in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28.—Reports to J. F. Elyson, secretary of the National Association of Governors, indicate that the attendance will be fully 4,000 when the congress convenes here on December 8th to discuss the development of waterways development to meet the growing demands of trade and commerce. Mr. Elyson has opened headquarters at the New Willard Hotel, where the convention will hold its sessions.

Delegations have been appointed by Governors of States, and many of the women were hysterical, and their shrieks and cries were heartrending. Others were silent in their grief, but in their drawn faces could be read the awful agony they were enduring.

Two Theories Advanced.
The cause of the explosion has not been determined. Two theories are entertained. One is that a pocket of gas was struck by the miners, quickly filling the workings and then igniting from a lamp. The other theory is that gas from a well on the Fulton farm, under which the mine is located, penetrated the workings. The land in the vicinity is said to be gaseous, and it is possible that gas may have escaped through the coal stratum until it accumulated in sufficient volume to cause the disaster.

Marianna, the scene of to-day's disaster, is a new mining town in Washington county, Pa., forty miles south of this city. It was laid out and built up by the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Coal Company with a view to making it a coal-mining town.

Position Embarrassing.
Castro's Reception in France Is Cause of Considerable Speculation.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
PARIS, November 28.—The report that President Castro of Venezuela has sailed for France has stirred the French newspapers, and many of them are protesting against allowing him to land at Bordeaux. It says one of the papers, "there is allowed to come from a country with whom we have broken diplomatic relations, his position will be embarrassing. If he comes as an individual, his visit evidently is not by an expulsion warrant."

"It is impossible," says another, "that Castro should receive from the hospitality he is refused to our citizens in such an obnoxious manner."

OVER ONE HUNDRED KILLED IN A MINE

Terrific Explosion Just After Inspectors Had Finished Their Work.

NO HOPE FOR ANY OF THEM IS ENTERTAINED

Mine Foreman and Two Miners Had Just Entered Cage to Descend When It Was Blown Through the Roof. Cause Is a Mystery.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., November 28.—The last ray of hope for the rescue of any one of the 125 or more miners who were entombed by an explosion at the Marianna mines of the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Coal Company shortly before noon to-day was dispelled at 8:30 o'clock to-night, when the first rescuing party reached the workings and found they dead bodies scattered about the floor of the mine.

For if any of the bodies are mutilated, and the men were undoubtedly smothered by the deadly vapors which followed the explosion. The bodies have not yet been counted, but it is known that there are at least 125, and the number may be larger. All but two of the bodies in the mine, it is said, are those of foreigners.

No effort has yet been made to remove the bodies from the mine. Instead the rescuers and the mining experts are waiting for a complete exploration of all of the workings to see if they are now safe. This work is expected to occupy several hours.

Inspection Just Finished.
The working in that to-day's catastrophe happened is known as the Rachel and Agnes mines. In reality a double mine with underground connections.

Construction work was practically finished, and Deputy State Mine Inspector Henry L. Outtill, a few minutes before the explosion, had completed a two-day inspection, which had revealed no cause for apprehension. He and General Manager Kerr, of the company, came to the surface in the cage operated in one of the shafts a few minutes before 11 o'clock.

Men in Cage Hurled Back.
Mine Foreman Henry Thompson and two miners entered the cage shortly after 10 o'clock. There was an ominous rumbling, then a trembling of the ground, round about the mouth of the shaft as from an earthquake, and an instant later the cage was hurled up and the cage was hurled up and the shaft and through the roof of the shaft house, the mine foreman and the two men still in it.

The bodies of the men were hurled through the roof of the building and beyond it. Thompson was dead when picked up, while the others, although mortally injured, were hurried to a hospital.

Shattered portions of the woodwork of the cage were found in the field nearby. The shaft was 2,000 feet below the surface. Portions of at least two other bodies were blown from the shaft and were found in the field nearby.

The entailing fans were put out of commission by the explosion, and for several hours no air could be forced into the mine. Immediately following the explosion, a large volume of smoke issued from the shaft, but after a short time afterwards, rescue work was immediately started, but it was impossible to gain entrance to the mine for a long time. The opening up of the shaft was the only source, and there was a task there were volunteers in numbers.

Relief Party Hurries to Scene.
A relief party on special trains from this city carried the chief officers of the company and mining experts in the United States laboratory and testing station recently established here, who took with them all of the latest appliances and devices for rescue work.

Several experienced miners descended the steps inside the shaft and succeeded in reaching the bottom. Here they found the bodies of the men, and because the lateral heading from the bottom shaft into the mine proper was choked with muck and debris.

The largest possible force was at once put to work to open this passage. There was hope that some of the first of any of the entombed men being taken out alive, but this did not deter the most strenuous efforts to hurry the operations of opening the mine.

Noise Was Ominous.
The noise of the explosion was an ominous one to all the people of the little town, and they hurried to the scene, each seeking a loved one, and most of them learning that loved one was down in the workings and, in all probability, dead or dying.

The scene was pitiful. Many of the women were hysterical, and their shrieks and cries were heartrending. Others were silent in their grief, but in their drawn faces could be read the awful agony they were enduring.

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YOUR "UNCLE JOE" IS TO SPEAK REINS

"Who Will Be Speaker?" Is Asked, With One Answer.

LITTLE INTEREST IN THE SHORT SESSION

Some Opposition to Cannon's Re-election, but No Organization of Any Strength—Many of the Old War Horses Will Be Found Among the Missing.

Times-Dispatch Bureau, Washington, D. C., November 28.
WEEK from Monday—the 7th of December—the second session of the Sixtieth Congress will convene at the Capitol.

With Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, presiding over the House of Representatives, and Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, the Senate. There will be no changes in committees, and business will proceed about as it has done here for the last several years. The big five—Cannon, Dalglish, Sherman, Payne and Tawney—will be in control in the House. Routine work will be taken up, and everything put in ship-shape for the extra session, which President-elect William Howard Taft will call immediately after his inauguration, in March, for the avowed purpose of revising the tariff.

Very little interest is being manifested in the approaching session, but everybody is speculating on the possibilities of the special session. "Who will be speaker?" is being asked. "Joe Cannon" is the answer. There is considerable opposition to Mr. Cannon as presiding officer of the House, but there is no formidable organization to oppose him. The names of John Dalglish, of Pennsylvania; Charles M. Fowler, of New Jersey; James A. Tawney, of Minnesota; Charles E. Townsend, of Michigan, and Theodore Burton, of Ohio, are being mentioned in connection with the honor, but no one seems to have any serious chance.

Construction of a new organization will be effected—a general shake-up of committees will follow. New members must be given good assignments. The next House will be Republican by good working majority, the returns showing about 216 Republicans and 115 Democrats.

Among the Republicans who will take a leading part in the Sixty-first Congress will be Mr. Cannon, of New York, present chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; Mr. Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee; Mr. Dalglish, of the Committee on Education and Labor; Mr. Burton, of the Committee on Indian Affairs; and Mr. Mann, of Massachusetts; Theodore Burton (if he is not selected to succeed Mr. Dalglish), of Ohio; Charles H. Townsend, of Michigan; J. A. Thull, of Iowa, and others.

Some Missing Leaders.
Some of the ablest floor leaders on the Republican side of the House will be missed. Mr. Sherman, of New York, as Vice-President, will preside over the Senate. He is chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and is a member of the Committee on Rules. Mr. William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, is chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor. Mr. Charles B. Landis and Jesse C. Green, of Ohio, are members of the Committee on Post-Roads and Post-Offices. Mr. Landis held the second place on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and would have succeeded Mr. Sherman.

"DOMESTIC CRIME"
Chicago Judge Gives New Name to the "Unwritten Law."
CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—While not mentioning the so-called "unwritten law," Judge McCuskey drew a distinction between the "unwritten law" and the "domestic crime" yesterday, in sentencing Santo Porcuro to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. The defendant shot and killed his wife and severely wounded Frank Di Trento, who boarded at their house, July 22. Porcuro accused Di Trento of alienating his wife's affections. In deciding the case Judge McCuskey said: "This defendant has pleaded guilty to having committed a crime which is charged in the indictment. It rests with the court to determine his punishment."

The case more properly comes under the classification of a domestic crime, distinguished from a crime distinctly anti-social. The man, having no criminal instincts at all may be driven to the conclusion of the crime where the sanctity of his home is invaded. This seems to be a primary instinct and is confined to no one class in society.

"Taking all these facts in consideration, the court will not impose the death penalty in this case. It will sentence the defendant to the penitentiary for twenty-five years."

FIRE ON SOLDIERS

Night Riders Use Guns on Guards at a Tiptonville, Tenn., Station.

TIPTONVILLE, TENN., November 28.—Some excitement was caused here to-day by a report brought by a number of fishermen that the pickets at a sawmill near Port Bunkin, within a mile and a half of Samburg, were fired upon during the night. The fishermen said the shooting began at 10 o'clock last night, and continued at intervals until this morning.

The owners of the sawmill attempted to resume operations last week. They were notified by night riders not to run the mill, whereupon a detail of soldiers was placed on guard about the property. The vigil was in trouble to-day, and the story cannot be confirmed. A posse of Tiptonville men prepared at once to visit the scene. Sheriff Haines is in Nashville.

WEATHER.

Rain.

MANY STRANGE FACES

Unusual Sight in House of Lords When Bill Was Killed.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
LONDON, November 28.—After the preliminary meeting of peers at Lansdowne House, which is now generally regarded as unnecessary and bad tactics, yesterday's seven hours' debate in the House of Lords seemed to be an unclouded prelude to the final killing of the government's Home Bill. But not since the Lords mustered to throw out Gladstone's home rule bill has a bill been killed on such a superb scale.

From the remotest corners of the Kingdoms noble peers were dug out to swell the ranks of each party, and again denizens of Westminster saw weird hats and coats, the secrets of whose designs certain British peers alone seem to have inherited. Two peers took the oath after many years' neglect in order to take their seats and vote against this "attack on property."

Several others who hitherto have never entered their own lordly chambers wandered into the House of Commons.

But they gave the bill what Lord Fitzmaurice called a first-class funeral. Fitzmaurice is a Liberal cabinet minister, and it was amusing to hear him giving the government's bill a burial. The Conservative leader in the House of Lords, for shepherding so many peers who rarely came near the House.

It is now generally expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will take advantage of the rejection of the bill to raise at least a couple of million pounds by increasing income.

KNIFE AND TORCH

Two Kentucky Counties Greatly Stirred Over a Series of Crimes.

FLEMINGSBURG, Ky., November 28.—The trial of Harry Morgan, charged with the burning of the buildings belonging to Dr. W. B. McClure, and stabbing Thomas Daugherty, is bringing to a focus a feud which the people of two counties Bath and Fleming—are much excited.

Trouble began last spring, when the tobacco barns of Jacob McClure were burned by incendiaries. Shortly before that Morgan had sent Roger Seagriff, his young granddaughter, to the reform school in Lexington. He had been warned against this action, and the barn burning followed.

Two weeks ago a party belonging to W. B. McClure, a son of Jacob, was burned, and later Harry Morgan was arrested. Morgan afterwards stabbed Daugherty, who had had trouble with him. McClure feeling no high, and Morgan was incarcerated in the jail to prevent a lynching.

Hachas Starrett, father of the girl who had been sent to the reform school, was found dead with a bullet wound in the head. The girl was charged to kill her first neighbor, and charge that it was murder, and an investigation is under way. All concerned are prominent, and several arrests may follow.

While the trial of Harry Morgan was in progress four prisoners, charged with felony, escaped from the jail, after being aided by friends on the outside. All are still at large. Excitement over the Morgan trial is hourly growing greater.

JOLT FOR CHICAGO ART

Turned Philadelphia's Picture Down and It Wins First Prize.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The Chicago Art Institute has been given a jolt by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. A month ago the Chicago Art Institute decided that it would exhibit a painting by one of its students, Bertrand D. Betts, was not good enough to be hung in the exhibition of American art, which is now on. Count Betts was disappointed. He withdrew his painting, and shipped his picture to Philadelphia, where it was entered in the fifth annual exhibit of art students. Yesterday word came that Count Betts had won a prize over all other art students in the United States. The letter which announced the honor came a check and the signature of John Wanamaker to lend it value.

Bertrand is the son of a prize winner in the Betts family. Lewis, who is a famous portrait painter, in 1903 carried off the William Chas prize of \$3,000 in Philadelphia. The year before Harold won a prize of \$1,000 in the same city. So, Count Betts is a member of a family of portrait painters. The picture which won the Wanamaker prize is a portrait study of his father, who is an artist and was the first teacher which he had. The young artist is 22 years old. Mr. Grace May Betts is at the head of a school of art and music in Cuba, and she is a little more than a girl. She exhibited painting in the Philadelphia exhibition, and has won several prizes in years of age in accredited exhibitions.

PASSENGER COLLISION

One Person Killed and Five Others Will Probably Die.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—One man was killed, and five others were seriously injured in a head-on collision between two passenger trains at the South Boston station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to-day.

The collision was caused by the shifting of trains from the Plymouth division to the midland division, on account of the Plymouth system being tied up by a small wreck. The train, which left the South Boston station at 6:16 o'clock, bound for Braintree, had stopped at the South Boston station, a two-minute run from the south terminal station. As the train started, the rear car, the engine, bound for Braintree, came out from the terminal and ran into the rear of the Braintree train. The locomotive, which was carrying a passenger car, was struck and the passenger cars were forced through windows to the tracks on each side.

The dead, William H. Buchanan, brakeman, Boston, Mass. Likely to die: George Scholes, assistant conductor, Miss Adams, Thomas Farrell, Stephen A. Frost, Conrad P. Schultz. All the most seriously hurt were in the rear car, the Braintree car. Telephone messages from the Turkey Hill Hospital, where the injured were taken, said that several of the injured were in a serious condition. The night was with members of the Plymouth division.

WARRIORS WIN FROM MIDDIES IN HARD GAME

Honors of Annual Battle, Fought on Franklin Field, Go to West Point.

FRAY IS WITNESSED BY BRILLIANT CROWD

Day Ideal, and 27,000 Enthusiasts Are Present, Among Them Prominent Society People and Army and Navy Continents—Outcome Great Surprise.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., November 28.—West Point, 6: Annapolis, 4. That was the result of the big football battle on Franklin Field this afternoon between the United States Naval and Military Academies. Nearly 27,000 spectators surrounded the gridiron and saw one of the hardest fought battles of the year. All of the points were scored within the first twenty minutes of play, Chamberlain making a touchdown for West Point at the very outset of the game, from which Dean kicked a goal. The Navy's points were due to a goal from placement by Lange from the sixteen-yard mark. During the remainder of the struggle the eleven fought bitterly up and down the field, exchanging punt after punt, yet being unable to cross each other's goal line.

The general result came in the nature of a big surprise, for football experts had regarded a victory for the Navy as a matter of course. The statistics showed that odds of 10 to 7 were freely offered on the Annapolis team before the game, the supporters of the Army snapping up the short end, however, with much eagerness. When it came right down to football, however, the Navy eleven was outclassed.

Middies Lose Their Skill.
The Middies, who had played splendid football all season, suddenly lost their skill and put up a puny performance. A headless exhibition. Many blunders were made by the young sailors which both surprised and pained the thousands of men and women who went to see the game. The Navy's poor showing was Dalton, the left half back, who made a mess of the fake kick play, as he actually ran towards the goal, and then, with much eagerness, thereby losing much ground. But Dalton was not the only offender, for the other Middies were unable to show their former speed and attack because of the remarkable agility and the swiftness of the Navy eleven.

The Army eleven, on the other hand, showed a vast improvement over its previous games this fall, and never lost a trick. The rush line was on tiptoe all day, working with remarkable length and blocking with remarkable strength. The back field worked like a piece of well-oiled machinery, and during the second half did so much effective battering that the Annapolis eleven were literally worn out. The Navy had six substitutes in the line-up.

Incessant Punting.
The game was remarkable for the fact that the ball was punted almost incessantly. The Navy had a slight advantage, but in spite of so much kicking there was very little miffing. It was a punt which was missed, however, which defeated Annapolis. A faulty punting, however, cost the Navy a goal. No sooner had the ball been kicked off by West Point to Lange, who was down on his thirty-five-yard line, than Dalton punted back to Hyatt, who muffed the ball, and Chamberlain fell on